

DEATH INQUIRY FIGURE VIEWED AS PRO-CASTRO

11-23-63

Oswald's Trouble - Filled
N.O. Stay Recalled

By LEO M'LEAN

Brown-haired Lee Harvey Oswald, now accused of murdering President Kennedy, spent a trouble-filled summer in New Orleans this year.

The leader of a Cuban anti-Castro group says Oswald tried to infiltrate his organization.

Only days later, Oswald and three Cubans — including the anti-Castro leader, Carlos Bringuler — scuffled after Oswald had been handing out "Fair Play for Cuba" literature.

The scuffle got the lean, 24-year-old Oswald a \$10 fine in Municipal Court.

And at home, a one-bedroom apartment at 4907 Magazine, Oswald and his Russian wife were in trouble with the landlord.

CHALLENGED IN DEBATE

His pro-Castro views were stoutly challenged in a radio debate with Bringuler and Edward Scannell Butler, executive vice-president of the Information Council of the Americas.

Oswald was born in New Orleans, shortly after his father had died. Relatives said the family stayed here for an indefinite number of years, then moved to Texas.

According to Butler, Oswald said he finished high school here.

The landlady, Mrs. J. J. Garner of 4911 Magazine, said Oswald — who years earlier

Cont. in Sec. 1, Page 8, Col. 4

Residents Recall Conflicts Here with Oswald



THAT'S THE MAN, said Edward Scannell Butler (left) and Carlos Bringuer Friday afternoon as they look at a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, in custody in Dallas in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Bringuer, New Orleans delegate of the Cuban Student Directorate, said Oswald walked into his shop last summer, offering help in the battle against the Castro regime.

Photo by The Times-Picayune

Later, Oswald wound up in conflict with the Cubans on Canal st. where he was distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets. Butler, executive vice-president of the Information Council of the Americas, was engaged in a debate with Oswald on the Cuban question later. Oswald, who told police here he was a native New Orleanian, lived at 4907 Magazine in August, the Cuban said Friday.

Tell of Death Quiz Figure

(Continued from Page 1)
had renounced his U. S. citizenship and asked for naturalization in Russia — arrived in New Orleans with his expectant wife and a child and took the apartment.

"He wouldn't speak to anyone," Mrs. Garner recalled Friday. "When he'd pass me or my husband in the yard, he wouldn't say anything, just kept walking, head down."

She said Oswald twice plastered the porch with pro-Castro propaganda leaflets. Both times, she ordered him to take them down.

OWED 15 DAYS RENT
"We always had to go and ask him for the rent," she said, "and when he left, he owed me for about 15 days."

She said she saw Oswald and his wife, whom he had told Mrs. Garner was Russian, loading a station wagon with belongings one day. She asked where he was going, and, Mrs. Garner related, "he said he was sending his wife back to Texas to have the baby."

Next morning, she said, Oswald — as well as wife, child and belongings — was gone.

That was shortly after Oswald had scuffled with 29-year-old Carlos Bringuer, delegate here of the Miami-based Cuban Student Directorate, then received the fine for disturbing the peace, then engaged in a radio debate — defending Castro's regime in Cuba.

Oswald had walked, unannounced and uninvited, into Bringuer's "Casa Roca" clothing store at 107 Decatur early in August, the Cuban said Friday.

that "I had more competition in other cities," asserting that an effort like his in New Orleans would have probably caused Oswald to leave the Dallas area.

Before moving to the Magazine st. address, Oswald spent a few days with his mother's sister, Mrs. Lillian Murret, and her husband, Charles F. Murret, in their home at 757 French. Murret, a steamship clerk, told reporters that Oswald showed up "three or four months ago" asking for room and board until he got a job.

DIDN'T TALK MUCH

He didn't talk much, Murret said, just looked through newspaper help wanted ads.

Murret said his nephew eventually got a job with a New Orleans coffee processor, but personnel officials at the firm say they have no record of any such employee.

For the Murrets, the visit was the first word from the Oswald family in years.

Lee Oswald was born in New Orleans, shortly after a heart attack killed his salesman father, Murret said.

"I would have taken them in," he asserted, but added that his wife didn't get along with her sister, Margarite Claverie Oswald, now 58. The two families lost contact. Murret said the Oswald family remained in New Orleans for a few years, he thinks, "but then we heard they had moved to Texas."

Mrs. Garner said neighbors reported that Oswald usually stayed at home last summer "sitting on that front porch and reading all day long."

For New Orleans police, Oswald identified himself as a "mechanic" by occupation.

he was subdued, "Well, it's all over now."

A large crowd had congregated around the theater and witnessed the arrest. Police had to hold the crowds back because many apparently connected the arrested man with the slaying of the President.

The officer who was slain, J. D. Tippit, had been killed by a man answering the description of Oswald in the neighborhood a short time before. Tippit was slain with a pistol. Oswald is about 5-foot-9, weighs approximately 160 pounds, has blond hair and is balding and he was dressed in ragged-looking trousers and a sports shirt.

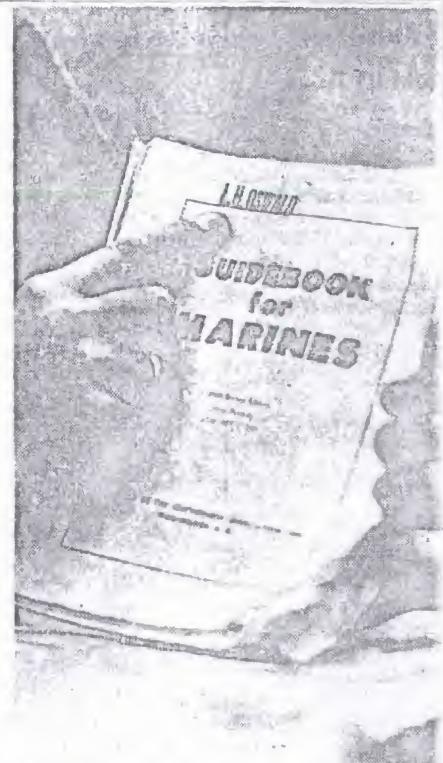
RETURNS FROM RUSSIA
Oswald returned to his Fort Worth, Tex., home from Russia last year after having been in the Soviet Union since 1959.

Oswald spent his time in Russia working in a factory in Minsk and left only after he apparently became disillusioned with life under Communist rule. He had gone to Russia after his discharge from the U.S. Marines and announced he wanted to remain there.

After having a change of heart, however, he applied for a passport in the autumn of 1962 saying he wanted to return to the United States with the Russian wife he met and married in the Soviet Union. They have an infant child.

The passport was issued and the Soviet authorities granted exit permits for him and his family.

It was in 1959, after he had defected to the Soviet Union, that Oswald told American embassy officials there that he had applied for Soviet citizenship.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune
"GUIDEBOOK FOR MARINES," bearing the name "Lee Oswald," was handed by Lee Harvey Oswald—now unquestioning in connection with the President's assassination—to Carlos Bringuer of New Orleans, the Cuban anti-Castroite, said here Friday. Bringuer said Oswald came to his shop last summer and offered aid to the Cuban Student Directorate, a Miami-based organization to which Bringuer is New Orleans delegate.

HANDS

OFF CUBA!

Join the Fair Play
Cuba Committee

NEW ORLEANS CHARTER
MEMBER BRANCH

Free Literature, Lectures

LOCATION:

L. H. OSWALD
4807 MAGAZINE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

EVERYONE WELCOME

Photo by The Times-Picayune
A MEMENTO of Lee Harvey Oswald's New Orleans stay last summer is this leaflet, one of many he distributed in the city. This particular leaflet was handed out at the International Trade Mart. Oswald's stamp on his address during his stay here last summer is shown in the lower right. It was filed and saved by Jesse L. Hester, then public relations director of the Trade Mart.

nouncing his American citizenship.
parties in Roman Catholic church.

Robert also sent a telegram to Secretary of State Christian Herter asking for help in contacting his brother in Moscow.

The cablegram sent by Robert to his brother said:

"Lee, through any means possible, contact me. Mistka. Keep your nose clean."

Lee apparently disregarded his brother's plea and went ahead with his plan to turn in his passport.

Approval

Lee's Plea Seal

IN VOTE

WITH REFO

To Bringuer, Oswald appeared to be a "normal type of person," not apparently unintelligent, but a "fanatic." Butler sized him up as a "young, very clean cut looking boy, very proficient at selling certain lines."

But he said Oswald's arguments had what Butler believes were unmistakable earmarks of the Communist line on Cuba and other subjects.

One impression struck Bringuer: "He was a very, very cold-blooded one. That's what I remember most about his manner."

Oswald Fights Arrest in Dallas

DALLAS (AP) A 24-year-old man who said four years ago he wanted Russian citizenship was questioned Friday to see whether he had any connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

He was identified as Lee Harvey Oswald of Fort Worth.

He was pulled screaming and yelling from the Texas theater in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas shortly after a Dallas policeman was shot to death.

On Nov. 1, 1959, Oswald told the U.S. embassy in Moscow he had applied for Soviet citizenship. He said he had been a tourist in Russia since Oct. 13 that year.

Oswald was reported to have a Russian wife.

The Fort Worth Star-Telegram confirmed that the man held in Dallas was the same Oswald and said his mother was being taken to Dallas police headquarters to see him.

PUTS UP WILD FIGHT

Oswald put up a wild fight in the theater.

He brandished a pistol which officers took away from him after a scuffle. Police officer M. N. McDonald, who was cut across the face in the scuffle, quoted Oswald as saying after re-

"I have made up my mind, I'm through," he said as he slapped his American passport on the desk of an embassy official in Moscow. He was 20 years old at the time.

He went to Moscow as a tourist on Oct. 13, 1959, after serving three years in the Marines. It was never known if he was granted Soviet citizenship. His American passport was returned to the state department in Washington soon after he turned it in.

American embassy officials at the time tried to persuade Oswald to think the matter out before turning in his passport and to make certain he would be accepted as a Soviet citizen before taking any drastic action.

At the time of his discharge from the Marines, Oswald visited with a sister-in-law, Mrs. R. C. Oswald, of Fort Worth, Tex.

TALKED OF GOING TO CUBA

"He said he wanted to travel a lot and talked about going to Cuba," she recalled at the time of his application for Soviet citizenship.

"This is a stupid thing that he is doing," she said when told of his plan.

She expressed hope at the time that he would change his mind about going through with the plan.

An acquaintance, Mrs. James E. Taylor, said at the time that Oswald was a youth who would rather stay in his room than make friends.

"I always pitied him because he seemed such a nice young man but didn't seem to have any friends," she said.

She said he appeared to be intelligent but had little inclination to attend even high school.

On learning of his brother's plan to become a Soviet citizen, Robert L. Oswald, a Fort Worth milk route carrier, sent a cablegram to Lee asking that he get in touch with him before re-

Oswald left — his offer unaccepted.

Later on Aug. 9 Bringuer said he and two other Cubans, Celso Hernandez and Miguel Cruz, went to the 700 block of Canal after hearing reports and were amazed to find that Oswald — who had offered help — was handing out pro-Castro pamphlets.

The argument, then what what Bringuer called a "small fight," broke out. Police came. After trial, Oswald was fined, the three Cubans won dismissals.

Oswald told police here he was New Orleans chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

However, in Buffalo, N. Y., the national director of the committee said it has no official named Oswald anywhere in the U.S.

Bringuer said Oswald showed credentials, purported to identify him as New Orleans chairman, when brought to the First District station after the scuffle.

The national director, V. T. Lee, said, "We have never issued a charter in that area (New Orleans). I don't know if Oswald is a member. He could be. There are so many people all over the country who are members, I couldn't remember one name . . ."

Bringuer, who says his organization is one of the principal underground organizations in Cuba, expressed the opinion that Oswald had first sought to infiltrate the organization and learn its secrets.

MORE PATENT EFFORT

Failing, he embarked on a more patent effort to help Castro, in Bringuer's opinion.

Later, Bringuer and Butler executive vice-president of the Information Council of the Americas engaged Oswald in the radio debate.

Both Bringuer and Butler reported that Oswald clearly admitted being a "Marxist." They said he claimed membership in no organization other than the Fair Play of Cuba Committee.

Butler said he had obtained — through a third party in Washington — information taken from newspaper stories about Oswald, who late in 1959 had plucked his passport on a U.S. embassy desk in Moscow, where he was a tourist.

'BEATEN', 'EXPOSED'

Russia denied him citizenship but said he could stay on as a resident alien.

His mother and older brother, who live in Ft. Worth, tried unsuccessfully at the time to dissuade him. He did return to the U.S. in the summer of 1962, however.

Butler said Oswald was "decisively beaten" and "exposed" in the radio debate. That exposure, the INCA professional anti-Communist worker asserted, probably caused Oswald to leave New Orleans.

Butler expressed the wish

BUT TO LEARN THAT